

# The Newport Mercury

VOL. LXXXI.  
No. 4, 198.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

Established,  
A. D. 1758

**THE**  
**Newport Mercury**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY  
**J. H. BARBER.**  
**No. 133, Thames Street.**  
**Terms**—Two DOLLARS per annum.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square  
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents  
will be charged for each subsequent inser-  
tion.—All Advertisements, except where an  
account is open) must be paid for previous  
to insertion.  
No Paper discontinued (unless at the  
discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are  
paid.  
Single papers SIX CENTS, to be had at the  
Office.

**NEWPORT**  
**DYE-HOUSE.**  
**John H. Clegg**  
SILK, COTTON, and WOLLEN DYER.

**WOULD** respectfully inform his  
friends and the public, that he  
has taken the Dye House, formerly oc-  
cupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner  
street, where he is prepared to dye and  
finish at 10 days notice in the best man-  
ner, the following articles, viz:

Brodecloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Crapes,
Merinos,	Sattins,
Circassians,	Pongees,
Bombazines,	Hosiery
Gloves	&c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns  
merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape  
dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments,  
such as frock and great coats, sur-  
touts, vests, and pantaloons—died and pres-  
erved without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen  
garments of every description, in a neat  
style—merino and Cashmere shawls—clean-  
ed and whitened, without injury to the bor-  
der—carpets and woolen table cloths clean-  
ed also.

All articles left at the Dye House in  
Tanner Street, or the following Agents  
will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann  
M. Eddy, next north of the Perry  
Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John  
Hedley, Portsmouth.  
February 19, 1842.

**NEW MUSIC**  
For the Piano Forte.  
**JUST RECEIVED**, and for sale  
**ANOTHER LOT**, at the Con-  
fectionary and Variety Store of  
**T. STACY JR.**  
March 12.

**150** CASKS fresh Eastern  
**Lime**, for sale by  
**PECKHAM, BULL & CO.**  
Feb. 26—17.


**VERY CHEAP**  
**Carpeting.**  
**32 ROLLS**  
**This day opened by**  
**WM. C. COZZENS, & CO.**  
N. B. They will be sold as cheap as  
any in this town or elsewhere.  
April 16.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims against  
the estate of  
**JOHN H. EASTON**,  
deceased, are hereby requested to present  
the same to the subscriber for adjustment,  
and all persons indebted to said estate  
are also requested to make payment  
thereof to the subscriber who is autho-  
rized by the executrix to settle the busi-  
ness of said estate.  
**RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.**  
Newport, June 4, 1842.—6w.


**\$100 REWARD.**  
WHEREAS some villain or villains on  
Thursday night of this week, entered  
the stable of the subscriber, and in a cruel  
and brutal manner cut and hacked one of  
his horses with a knife or some other sharp  
instrument with the intent to render said  
horse unfit for service. The above reward  
will be paid by the undersigned for suffi-  
cient evidence to convict the villain or vil-  
lains guilty of the above outrage.  
**J. W. SHERMAN.**  
Newport, Sept. 3.  
It is hoped that every good citizen will  
take an interest in ferreting out the scound-  
rels


**Canton Matting.**  
A Large Lot, all widths, just opened  
by **WM. C. COZZENS & CO**  
April 16.


**GAMBROONS.**  
DARK mixed, light mixed, & check-  
ed Gambroons, just received and for  
sale at very low prices, at No. 132, by  
June 11.] **J. M. COOK & Co.**


**Houses to Let.**  
**TO LET.**  
and possession given immediately.  
 THE Dwelling house at the  
south part of Thames street,  
formerly the residence of the  
late Capt. John Cahoon. For  
terms apply to  
**HENRY J. HUDSON.**  
Newport July 16.


**TO LET.**  
 THAT pleasantly situ-  
ated HOUSE in Franklin-street,  
next west of Dr. T. Dunn's.—The  
House is in complete repair; has a large  
garden, a well of excellent water, with a  
pump in the wash room; a large grass  
plot in front of the house, and it is a  
very pleasant residence for a genteel fam-  
ily.—Also, Several small Tenements,  
and immediate possession given.—For  
terms, &c. apply to  
**ROBINSON POTTER.**  
Newport May 1.

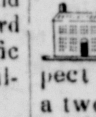
**A Furnished House to Let**  
 THE Subscriber is autho-  
rized to let, for the year  
or season, the House on  
Ochre Point, one mile from  
the State House in Newport, the property  
of William B. Lawrence, Esq. This  
house is large and new, and sufficiently  
furnished for the accommodation of a  
large family. The lessee will be entitled  
to vegetables from the garden, which  
with the grounds around the house will  
be cultivated and kept in order by the  
tenant on the farm.  
**RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.**  
April 16.

**TO LET,**  
 THAT pleasant and com-  
modious Dwelling  
House, in Washington-street,  
owned and formerly occupied,  
by Hon. Wm. Hunter.—The Estate is  
in excellent repair and has been occupied  
for the last five years by Miss Goff as a  
Boarding-House.—It has a large yard,  
garden, and an unfailing well of water.  
It will be Let for One or more years.—  
For terms, &c. apply to  
**BENJAMIN FINCH.**  
Newport, March 13.


**TO LET**  
And Immediate Possession given.  
 THE HOUSE at the north end of  
Thames Street, adjoining the  
House of Wm. Stevens.  
**ALSO**  
A House in Middletown, on the Farm of  
the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the  
West Road. For terms apply to  
**STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.**  
April 16.

**TO LET,**  
and possession given immediately.  
 THE lower part of the House  
in Spring Street, formerly oc-  
cupied by Mrs. Gamell. Apply  
to  
**PETER P. REMINGTON.**  
Newport, July 16.


**Cottage to let, near Newport**  
**R. I.**  
 To Let for the season, the well  
known Cottage which has for  
several years been known as  
the Angell Cottage, amply furnished, and  
recently put in complete order for im-  
mediate occupation. It is about half an  
hour's ride from Newport, either over the  
beaches, or a back road through a fine  
country. There is a first rate stable, car-  
riage-house, and a garden stocked with  
every variety of summer vegetables in  
first rate order. For particulars apply  
to **PETER P. REMINGTON**, at New-  
port, or to  
**A. B. DIKE,**  
No. 12, South Main street, Providence.  
June 25—3w.


**For Sale or To Let.**  
 THE Subscriber will sell or let  
his Estate at the corner of Pros-  
pect Hill and Corn streets, consisting of  
a two story Dwelling House with every  
convenience attached thereto,—should a  
sale not be effected by the 10th of Octo-  
ber next, the lower part will then be let  
and possession given, terms liberal.  
For particulars enquire on the premises.  
**JAMES PITMAN.**  
Newport, Aug. 20.\*


**GINGHAMS.**  
**RECEIVED** per steamer Cleopatra,  
Mouseline de Laines, good, for 1s per  
yard; Earliest Gingham, good, and war-  
rented colors for 1s; with a variety of other  
Fancy and Stable Dry Goods, at very  
low Prices.  
**J. M. COOK, & CO.**  
April 23.


**Houses for Sale.**  
 THE subscriber intending to  
relinquish the business in  
which he has so long been en-  
gaged, offers for sale the estab-  
lishment, in Newport, so well known as the  
**EAGLE HOTEL.**  
The house was mostly rebuilt in 1836; is  
98 feet in length, and 35 in breadth; and  
contains four parlors, a large and convenient  
dining hall, and rooms for the comfortable  
occupancy of seventy boarders. Attached  
to it there are a garden, out-houses, stables  
and every desirable convenience. The cen-  
tral position and extensive accommodations  
of this establishment will always secure for  
it a full share of public support at all  
seasons of the year. It will be sold with or  
without the furniture. For terms, apply  
to the present proprietor and occupant.  
**THOMAS TOWNSEND.**  
Newport, R. I. Sept. 28, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**  
And possession given on or before the 1st  
day of March next.

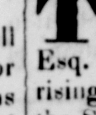
 THE Estate in Spring street, op-  
posite Trinity Church, now oc-  
cupied by Capt. Robert Wylie. On the  
premises is a two story dwelling House,  
a cook house &c., all nearly new, and  
convenient for a small family. For fur-  
ther particulars and terms apply to  
**BENJ. MUMFORD,**  
Assignee of Geo. Knowles.  
Newport, August, 20th 1842.

**HOUSE FOR SALE.**  
 The Subscriber offers  
for Sale, his House and Lot,  
situated in the central part of  
Broad street, occupied by  
F. Carr.—The House is a substantial,  
well built structure, two stories high, 35  
feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an  
addition to the rear also two stories, high,  
and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together  
with a wood house, rain water cistern,  
and a well of good water. The Lot is  
spacious, being 90 feet on Broad street,  
and running back upwards of 250 feet,  
and covered with a variety of fruit and  
ornamental trees.—The whole forms a  
most eligible residence for a private fam-  
ily, or may for a small amount be con-  
verted into a convenient Boarding House.  
**WM. G. HAMMOND.**

**HOUSE FOR SALE.**  
 THE HOUSE No. 223, in  
Thames-street, corner of  
Sanford-street, lately repaired, good yard  
and garden, never failing well of excel-  
lent water. Terms easy, had the pur-  
chase money may remain on mortgage, if  
required; title free of all incumbrances.  
The whole of this Estate will be Let, till  
sold. Apply to **JAMES STEVENS**, or  
**JONATHAN T. ALMY.**

**FOR SALE,**  
 THE Dwelling-House and  
Lot of Land, pleasantly  
situated on Thames and corner  
of Bridge-streets, and now oc-  
cupied by Capt. Wm. Messer, and for-  
merly the residence of Mrs. F. Wood-  
man.—It has a large Garden, a store  
house, and a never failing well of water.  
For further particulars, enquire of  
**JOHN STEVENS.**  
Newport, March 6.

**FOR SALE or TO LET.**  
And immediate possession given.

 THE splendid mansion lately built  
and occupied by BORDEN WOOD,  
Esq. It is beautifully situated on the  
rising ground, about 1.4 miles North of  
the State House in Newport, facing on  
the main road, and commands a very  
extensive view of the harbor and bay.—  
The main building is 40 by 37 feet, and  
contains 8 rooms, including drawing  
rooms, and attached in the rear, is an  
addition containing the kitchen and wash-  
room below, and servants' lodging rooms  
above,—with a good cellar the whole  
size of the house. There is also a good  
coach house and other outbuildings; an  
excellent well of water and brick cistern,  
both connected with the house by lead  
pipes. The lot consists of 3.4 acres of  
good land, handsomely laid out, and hav-  
ing on it a great number of ornamental  
trees. The house is but three years old,  
and was built and finished with first rate  
materials and in modern style.

This establishment is admirably calcu-  
lated for a gentleman's residence, and if  
immediate application is made it will be  
sold at a great bargain—much below the  
first cost,—or a tenant will be received  
at a moderate rent. For further particu-  
lars apply to.  
**WM. WEEDEN,**  
or **J. C. SHAW.**  
June 8.

Sept. 10th.  
**STOCKING YARN,**  
In every variety of color, quality and  
price, just opened by  
**WM. C. COZZENS & CO.**

**Select Tales.**  
**A High Heart in Low Stations.**  
BY MRS. LYDIA J. PIERSON.

It was a bleak, boisterous evening in  
early Spring; the wild winds wrestled  
with the leafless forest, and made rude  
entrance thro' many a wide aperture into  
the low log dwelling of Mr. Morse.—  
Those who have never visited the dwell-  
ings of the wilderness, can form but faint  
conceptions of the rude log house—built  
of unhewn trunks of trees with their rough  
bark adhering to them, piled to a requisite  
height; the intersices between are  
rudely chinked with split timber, and the  
homely rafters covered with hemlock  
bark; while the windows are probably  
openings, with a board fitted to close them  
at night, or when the storm drives in; and  
the floor of split logs, or possibly earth.  
Yet many who are now glittering in  
high stations in our western states, so-  
journed for years in such habitations.—  
It was one of the rudest of these huts to  
which we introduce our reader, and with  
the inmates of which we would now make  
him or her acquainted.

In an arm chair, before an immense  
fire of hickory wood, sat a middle aged  
woman, very delicate in her appearance,  
cradling in her arms a young babe; and  
on a stool beside her a young girl of six-  
teen, fair, blooming, and sylph like, was  
busily plying her needle by the light of  
the fire. She drew her hand across her  
eyes, and then shook her golden curls  
more profusely over her forehead, as if  
to screen her face from the intense heat.

"Mira," said the elder lady, "you had  
best lay by your work, you will injure  
your sight by sewing so much by fire  
light."

"My eyes do not complain at all," she  
replied, looking up smilingly, "but the  
fire burns my face, and occasions a pain  
in my head. I can see better at night  
than by day now that we must keep the  
windows shut, and I want to finish all the  
children's clothes before I leave home."

"Oh, Mira," cried the mother, "how  
shall I part with you. How will the chil-  
dren do without you?"

"I do not like to go mother," was the  
reply, "but you know it is unavoidable.  
I can be earning something, and we have  
need of all we can obtain."

"Yes, it is true. But necessity is a  
hard master when it takes my children  
from me."

"But mother, I shall be home often,  
and I shall not be far a way."

"There is some comfort in that, Mira,  
but I dread to have you go out amidst an  
envious, cold hearted world. You will  
be wounded at every step. A school  
teacher is always considered game for  
malice and animadversion."

"Well, mother, I will do as well, as  
I can, I will injure no one, and if any  
find it in their hearts to injure me,  
I will endeavor to bear it patiently. My  
father idolized me in his prosperity, and  
gave me every possible opportunity of  
acquiring a good education; and now  
that his circumstances are altered, shall  
I not endeavor to make that education a  
fund for his relief; or at least lighten his  
burden by earning my own subsistence?"

"Heaven bless you, Mira. You are a  
generous girl."

The fair creature took the babe nursed  
tenderly until her mother was in bed,  
then with a fond kiss laid it on her bosom  
and having arranged the room, and taken  
care of the fire, she climbed up the ladder  
to her sleeping place. A poor bed cham-  
ber it was, in which the winds held high  
revelry, and through the roof of  
which the moon and stars looked on the  
unsheltered sleepers, whose couches,  
during the winter, were often buried in  
the drifted snow that found the warped  
bark roof a slight obstruction. She went  
to the bed where her young brothers  
were sleeping, and having ascertained  
by feeling that they were comfortably  
covered from the cold, she turned to her  
own rest. Her bed was laid on the rude  
floor, and she knelt beside it and mingled  
tears that fell like rain upon her clasped  
hands. Poor girl! notwithstanding her  
heroism, she felt the change in her cir-  
cumstances, but she feared and wept  
more for her mother than for herself.—  
Reader, if you were forced to exchange  
your good and well furnished house for  
such a hut, and such substitutes for furni-  
ture, you might then enter into Mira's  
feelings. She laid her head upon her  
pillow, and her sleep was radiant with  
scenes, and joys, and dear faces, from  
which she was separated forever—family  
voices, and bright eyes, and warm hearts  
were there, to which she had bidden the  
last sorrowful farewell. They came  
still in all their love and beauty to bless  
her dreams, and every morning she felt  
as if she had but just bidden them adieu.

and all get married, for I have seen the  
school ma'am, and if she don't make a  
scattering among your beaux, I lose my  
guess."

"What does she look like?" cried one.  
"Like an angel, I tell you," he replied.  
—"She is a little young looking girl,  
with a neck and forehead like a lily,  
cheeks like a bunch of pale pinks, and a  
half blown rose. Her hair is as bright  
as gold and curls gloriously; and her eyes  
are as blue as heaven. Look in them  
when she smiles, and you will think you  
see a thousand stars reflected in pure,  
bright water. There never was a man  
yet that could stand before her. So  
look to your beaux, I say."

"We see that you are deeply smitten,"  
cried one, who perchance had a design  
upon the poor lad's heart.

"Oh," he pleaded, "I only worship  
her as I would a beautiful picture worth  
a hundred thousand dollars, which you  
know I would not think of possessing."

The single-hearted Austin was not a-  
ware of the unquenchable fires which his  
glowing description of the schoolma'am  
had kindled in the breast of his fair au-  
ditors: every one of whom wrote the unof-  
fending creature down as a bitter enemy,  
each fancying with the infatuation of love  
that she must of course bow down to her  
own particular idol. So when Mira in the  
benevolence of her heart sought their  
friendship, each looked on her with the  
distorted eye of jealousy, seeking only  
for some fault which might serve as an  
excuse for her hatred. Neither did they  
hesitate to employ slander and vile in-  
sults with the view of making her  
despicable in the eyes of their lovers.—

Thus the poor girl found herself an ob-  
ject of general dislike, in a society where  
she committed no fault, where she had  
neither injured, insulted, or provoked a  
single creature. Experience had not yet  
unclasped before her the dark volume of  
the human heart, the mystic lore of which  
is so revolting to the learner, and when  
she was treated with slight and coldness,  
or heard the cruel things of which she  
was accused, she searched her own heart,  
and scrutinized her conduct for a reason,  
and when she found none, relieved her  
soul by weeping. The young ladies soon  
discovered that she had no designs on  
their beaux, for she evidently loved her  
books above the society of the first a-  
mong them. They then denounced her  
pride, and sneered at her poverty, even  
taunting her with it openly.

"How can you endure it so patiently?"  
said an excellent lady who became her  
first friend.

"I regard them with more pity than  
anger," she replied.

"You are a noble girl," cried the lady,  
and will yet fill an exalted station."

"I shall fill the sphere for which the  
Lord has fitted me," said Mira. "He  
overrules all things." Here was the se-  
cret of the young girl's philosophy; her  
trust was in Omnipotence. But the toil,  
anxiety, and inquietude of her life, began  
to wear upon her constitution, and she  
returned to her parents pale and enfeebled.  
She had tasted the cup of life, and found  
the draught excessively bitter.

Another scene now opened before her.  
—A young man of one of the best families  
in the country saw and felt her beauty  
and her worth. He was handsome and  
well educated, and but for one foible, of a  
generous and noble mind. He was never  
weary of gazing upon Mira's gentle love-  
liness, or listening to her melodious voice,  
for she sang with a truthfulness, taste  
and judgment seldom equalled. Mira felt  
a new emotion throbbing in her heart  
as she listened to his words of love and  
admiration. He was no fulsome flatterer.  
She could not have loved such a one.—  
But her gleam of bliss was short. She  
soon learned that his parents were indig-  
nant on account of her poverty. She  
then told him that she would never enter  
a family which could despise her. That  
he must seek a companion elsewhere.—  
In vain he implored her she was firm,  
and they parted. Soon after she was  
told that he was sick; her heart ached,  
but she stifled its throbbings. A few  
weeks passed and he came to her cottage.  
He was pale, and emaciated; he told her  
that he was dying for her sake, and be-  
sought her to consent to an immediate  
union. Her heart seconded his plea, and  
she might have yielded, but in the course  
of conversation he said, "my father  
asked me if it was possible that I could  
stoop to marry that poor low mechanic's  
daughter, and I told him that love is no  
respector of persons, I could marry you,  
were your parents mean as the dirt."

The blood rushed to the poor girl's  
brow, and her meek eyes flashed with  
indignation. "Then your struggle was  
with pride, and not with filial duty," she  
said calmly, "You consider my family  
beneath you; I can never be your wife.—  
Go—forget me, and be happy."

It was in vain that he plead, she was  
inexorable; but when he had said fare-  
well, she sank down and wept as none  
can weep but once. The bloom of her  
heart was blighted, the bitterness mingled

with the sweet fountain of life which  
flows in all its streams forever. Yet  
she felt that she had acted wisely, and  
was thankful that she had learned his  
character before it was too late. She  
drooped like a fair flower when the worm  
is at its root—the envious triumphed, and  
whispered foul surmises concerning her;  
but the wise and good of her acquaintance  
sustained her with consoling words, and  
heartfelt kindness.

At length she married one who was  
reputed a christian, a benevolent kind  
hearted man, and withal, wealthy. But  
public opinion is seldom well informed in  
domestic affairs. It was soon whispered  
that she was a broken hearted woman,  
and when her husband failed in business  
envy placed a new plume in her cap, and  
exulted in another triumph. "It seems  
strange that malevolence should pursue  
even to the death so meek and unoffend-  
ing a creature," remarked her friends;  
"but she is possessed of magnanimity  
which wards off every arrow—she soars  
like the eagle, though she is tender as a  
dove. Her husband, after his disas-  
trous bankruptcy, removed to the far  
west, and her spectators lost sight of her  
for several years. During this time she  
suffered almost every ill that the pioneers  
of civilization are subject to. Her hus-  
band suffered himself to sink under his  
misfortunes, and his energies of mind and  
body seemed utterly stagnated. He be-  
came a confirmed hypocondriac. She  
had now no support but her own strength  
of mind, no resource but her own indus-  
try. She took in work, and labored night  
and day to procure food for her family,  
and when her husband would sometimes  
in his despondency say, "it is in vain  
that you endeavor to get along, we must  
inevitably perish," she would reply, "God  
will never suffer me or my little ones to  
perish with want," and He in whom she  
trusted made good the word of his ser-  
vant of old. "They who trust in the  
Lord shall never be confounded." Ad-  
versity when softened by religion, is the  
best nurse of all the kind affections, and  
genius owns her as an efficient teacher.

Mira had been a devotee to the spirit  
of poetry from her childhood and had fre-  
quently given vent to emotions in wild  
and unstudied strains; but in her utter  
seclusion and loneliness, she found a  
consolation in pouring out her soul in  
verse. Some of her productions found  
their way into the newspapers, and fame  
at length wreathed her name with laurels  
from the highest bower. That name was  
revered and loved from one ocean to the  
other, all through the wide land, many a  
belle in her luxuriant boudoir dwelt with  
rapture on the chaste and refined breath-  
ings of the forest recluse.

In the mean time her parents had won  
comfortable affluence; her brothers had  
become respectable and well informed  
young men; and the sisters of those who  
had so scorned Mira, felt themselves  
honored by the attentions of her brothers.  
The elder portion of the community had  
also discovered that Mr. and Mrs. Morse  
were people of superior manners and  
worth. Strange that poverty so obscures  
worth and virtue. Most of Mira's perse-  
cutors had seen and repeated the injus-  
tice which they had done her, but Anna  
Roscoe, the sister of her early lover, and  
Mary Hill, who had angled in vain for  
the heart of the same gentleman, remain-  
ed implacably, and still felt a malicious  
delight in associating her name with all  
base and hateful words. Yet it must be  
acceded that they had some reason for  
their continued animosity. Charles Ros-  
coe had never married, and whenever the  
subject was reverted to, made it a point  
to accuse Anna of being accessory to his  
joyless celibacy.—And Mary Hill, who  
remained single in hopes of one day be-  
coming his wife, how could she but hate  
the name of other whose memory stood in  
the way of her dearest wishes?

Mr. Roscoe one day entered the parlor  
in which the two ladies were sitting, and  
having desired their attention, read from  
a fashionable periodical an article with  
most unqualified editorial commendation.  
"Beautiful!" exclaimed both ladies.  
"Those enchanting sentiments must have  
flowed from a high and holy heart," cried  
Anna in an ecstasy.

"Yes you are right," cried Roscoe,  
bitterly. "Mira Morse always possess-  
ed a high and holy heart."

"Mira Morse never wrote that piece!"  
cried Anna.

"No, but Mira Beaufort did, and she  
was once Mira Morse."

"Pshaw!" interposed Miss Hill, "do  
you suppose there is but one Mira Beau-  
fort in the world?"

"There may be others of that name,  
Mary, but I know the spirit from which  
this emanated. I would swear it was her's,  
even if it had no signature."

"Mira must have shown you some  
excellence which she thought fit to con-  
ceal from the rest of the world," cried  
Anna pettishly, "for such an infatuated  
mortal as you are, never lived before."  
"Her superior excellence was obvious  
to all but envious eyes," he said rather



angallantly, "and those who wish my esteem must speak well of her in my presence."—(Miss Hill grew red, and shook with emotion.) "If I had known how high and pure her heart was, I might have secured the priceless treasure, but I measured her spirit by her station insulted her pride, and lost her forever.—I would willingly go on foot to Florida, for the privilege of kneeling at her feet, and imploring her pardon."

"You are too much of a fool for me," stammered Miss Hill; and the next week saw her the second wife of a bustling tavern-keeper. But it was whispered that the honey moon mingled with gill; and her friends said confidently, that she was a miserable woman.

"I have news for you, Mary," cried Anna Roscoe, as she bounded into Mrs. Murdock's kitchen. "Mira Morse is a widow, her husband died a year ago, and she is coming to visit her parents this summer or fall."

"I hope she may never live to get here!" cried Mrs. Murdock, growing pale as death.

"Oh! now you are married you need not care if Charles should get her, and for my part I declare I should be proud to call her sister. You must be aware, Mary, that we hated her without cause. When I think how cruelly I used to taunt her with her father's poverty, and repeat sneeringly in her presence the wicked stories that we had set on foot about her, and remember with what a sad, meek smile she would raise her blue eyes to mine, I wonder at the hardness of my own vile heart. I know she can never forgive me and so I shall not ask her, unless she should marry Charles, in which case I shall do all I can to merit and win her pardon."

"If she had not been a poor mean spirited creature," cried Mrs. Murdock. "she would not have borne such treatment as she put up with."

"So I used to say; but it is a mean spirit that can inflict an injury on the unoffending—traduce the innocent, and invent falsehoods to attain its own object, regardless of wounding the generous and sensitive heart; while she who bears like an angel, and forbears like a God, must be of a spirit allied to heaven. Mrs. Newton always told us Mira was like the sun—that all the fogs and vapors of dirty morasses could not obscure her brightness, although they would cause darkness and mildew and pestilence in the foul regions that gave them birth. And it is just so. I wonder how I could ever have behaved myself so unworthily."

"You have changed your opinion mightily, since you are in hopes of having a poetess for a sister-in-law; but for my part I hate her worse every day.—I would sooner die than see her married to Charles Roscoe."

"Oh, don't say that, Mary, for Charles will certainly marry her if he can get her."

"I would indeed rather die, Anna.—My life is only a torment any way. I often wish I had never been born."

Charles Roscoe laid on his bed with a burning fever, and Anna sat beside him weeping and entreating him to take the medicines which the doctor had prescribed.

"It is of no use I say, Anna, my disease is of the mind. I am sinking under the tumult of hopes and fears, and contending emotions awakened by the tidings of Mira's widowhood and intended visit to her parents. If she comes, I must see her, and how shall I appear before her?"

"You oppress yourself foolishly, Charles. If you do offend her, I know she loved you, and certainly one who bore injury as she did will readily forgive."

"Perhaps she has forgiven and forgotten me long ago. If she had been angry, I should hope to regain her favor; but she acted not from passion, but from a cool conviction of my unworthiness. My pride—my base, blind pride has made my whole life unhappy."

"Well, do not despair until you are refused. A faint heart never won a fair lady. And now I think of it, you must expect to see her greatly changed. It is said she has seen a great deal of trouble; and she is now thirty-five."

"I know all that, she may be faded in person, but a soul like hers can never grow old. It still looks from its clear windows, high and holy as ever."

Joyful expectation threw the light of gladness all around and within Mr. Roscoe's dwelling. The brothers were at home to welcome Mira, and the sister who could scarcely remember her, was wild with hope. It was a bright, beautiful day in the beginning of October; the sky above seemed pure as the Spirit that makes his pavilion, and the waters that dimpled in the reflected light of its loving smile, seemed all too pure for earth. The orchard trees were shaking off their delicious burdens; the golden maize peeped from its white husk, tempting the gatherer to the field; and every hedge and thicket rejoiced in purple clusters, or brown ripening nuts. The green of the groves began to be sprinkled with purple, scarlet and bright yellow, having more the appearance of bloom than of decay. An elegant carriage was leisurely traversing the country at this carnival of the year. It contained two ladies and two gentlemen. Happiest of the happy they seemed; their features were beautiful with placid smiles, and their eyes full of deep, calm affection. The younger of the two ladies, who was evidently the loved of all, watched from the window as one revisiting familiar scenes; a shadow as of a troubled memory at times crossed her brow and at length her tears gushed like a thunder shower.

"In this neighborhood," she said at length, "I learned my first bitter lesson

of life, and read the first page of the human heart."

"And you learned your lesson well and wisely," remarked her lady companion; "for without chilling any of the warm feeling of humanity, it taught you where to place your supreme affection."

"If your sister has known sorrow, it has sat very lightly upon her," remarked one of the gentlemen.

"The afflictions of earth, which the apostle truly says, are but for a moment," rejoined our lady favorite, "never sit heavily on those who know from whence they come, unless, indeed, they are accompanied by remorse."

"That sentiment breathes a heart near heaven," said our hitherto silent gentleman.

"Every hour displays to me new excellence of the treasure which I at first deemed above all price."

"Beware," rejoined the lady, "if your Master has lent you a jewel, remember who is its owner, and do not place it where his name should be."

"Thank you love, you are able to teach the wisest," was the reply, as the carriage drew up at Mr. Murdock's inn.

A lady was looking curiously from a parlor window, and as soon as the travelers alighted, ran hastily to the kitchen.

"As sure as I live," she cried, "here is Mira Morse, just coming into the house. I wonder if she will know us? I hardly think she will like to own us as acquaintances before the great gentry who are with her. Why, they looked as if they might be the Governor and his lady, and she look as nice as any of them. Besides, she will give us some sour, scornful looks, and we will deserve them."

"Oh, Anna! what shall I do?" cried Mrs. Murdock.

"Why, you must treat her in the best manner possible, and if Mrs. Beaufort does not recollect us, we will not seem to know her. Perhaps she will not know us, for we are both much altered; but she is handsomer than ever, and no body could guess her age. She is dressed very plain, as she used to dress; but all in silver colored satin."

"Dinner!—for two ladies and two gentlemen, and their attendants," cried the landlord at the kitchen door.

"Anna, will you wait on the table? I cannot, will not, appear before the hated woman," whispered Mrs. Murdock on a fearful expression of countenance.

"What in the world aile you?" said Anna in alarm.

"Nothing, nothing, only will you wait at the table?"

"Yes, I will do that willingly, but surely you are sick."

"No—I am not."

Dinner was soon announced.

"Miss Roscoe, surely," enquired the lady in the silver colored satin, as she entered the dining room.

"Yes, ma'am. But is it possible that I am speaking to Mrs. Beaufort?"

"I was Mrs. Beaufort until this Reverend gentleman bestowed his name upon me. I am now Mrs. Bryant. Have you heard of my parents late?"

"My brother and I were at your father's house last week on a visit. They were all well, and looking for you eagerly. But they had not heard of your marriage."

"I suppose not; it only took place last Sabbath. I should like to enquire for all my acquaintances in this pleasant vicinity, and see my scholars, if I had time.—Where is my little pet, your sweet cousin Elizabeth?"

"I trust she is in heaven. She was never happy after you left us, and would never go to school to any other person.—She died before she was nine years old."

And Miss Roscoe sat down and wept, not so much for her deceased cousin as for her living brother, whose hopes were to be so utterly blasted.

A girl now came to the dining room door and enquired for Mrs. Murdock.

"I left her in the kitchen," said Miss Roscoe.

"She is not there, and we cannot find her," said the girl.

Miss Roscoe looked much alarmed.—The house soon echoed with loud screams Mrs. Murdock was discovered in her chamber weltering in blood.

"Is she quite dead?" inquired some of our travellers.

"Oh no, but she is dreadfully wounded, cried the half frantic domestic.

"Tell Mr. Murdock that I am professor of surgery in the Medical College, and will render him any service in my power."

The wretched woman had injured herself severely, although not fatally. Her wounds were speedily dressed, and she appeared humble and grateful. Mrs. Bryant & her travelling companion stood weeping at her bedside, when she suddenly caught the first mentioned lady by the hand, exclaiming, "Say you forgive me! say it, if you feel it, and I will try to live; so if I must die, I shall die easily."

"I am not conscious that you ever injured me," replied Mrs. Bryant calmly.

"You are right," cried the sufferer, "I never injured you; but I have brought myself to this horrid condition by endeavoring to do so. Ever since I first saw you I hated your very name, and have cherished that hatred all my life, and it has been a burning coal in my heart—a living viper at my vitals. Oh, I could have murdered you, because I loved hopelessly; and the man of my heart loved you, hopelessly also. But while I was writhing in the venom and torment of my own envy, you passed calmly on, like the glorious eagle with her eye heavenward, heedless of the grovelling serpent that hissed and bites himself in his impotent ire at her majesty. Tell me who sup-

ported you while we belied you, and scoffed at your poverty? Teach me to bear and forbear as you!"

"Be calm, my dear Mary," replied Mrs. Bryant, "and if you would be above the ill of life, look ever more to God; seek to do his will in all things, and when crosses and afflictions come, receive them as necessary chastenings from a kind father's hand, and search the heart for the fault to which they apply and pray for grace to root it out. Thus recognizing the hand of God in all things, we cease to feel enmity against our fellows; we know they are but dust, and we seek only to approve ourselves to Him who doeth all things well. The heart that in its affections dwells in heaven, cannot be debased by any station."

"I know," groaned Mrs. Murdock, "that you are right, but I shall never learn your lesson."

Mr. and Mrs. Morse received their children with rejoicings such as only the parents of such a daughter can feel; and her brothers and sisters hung round her with proud and worshipping affection.—Charles Roscoe grew calm when the struggle of hope and fear was over in his heart, and he learned to meet Mrs. Bryant at her annual visit to her parents as an old friend, and to rejoice that she was more happy and honored than he could have made her. She is still living a pattern of excellence; her two sons William and Henry Beaufort are such as a mother like her should be proud of and a more lovely, gentle girl than Maria Bryant, graces not the walks of wealth and literature; reaps not the grateful blessings of such as were ready to perish.

From the Providence Journal.

### The Proposed Constitution.

The Convention for framing a constitution, to be submitted to the people of this State, adjourned on Thursday, to meet again on the third day of November, at East Greenwich. The General Assembly will be in session at the same time and place, and an explanatory act will probably be passed before the constitution is submitted to the people. The constitution has been completed, and will be published as soon as it is revised and engrossed. The following is the preamble:

"We, the people of the State of Rhode Island & Providence Plantations, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same, unimpaired, to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this Constitution of Government."

ARTICLE FIRST contains the declaration of rights and privileges; it is full and ample, setting forth clearly the principles of sound government, and securing the rights and privileges of every individual citizen. The first section is as follows: "In the words of the Father of his Country, we declare, that 'the basis of our political systems is the people to make and alter their Constitutions of government; but that the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.'"

The fourth section prohibits slavery.

The following is the section concerning the fisheries:

"The people shall continue to enjoy and freely exercise all the rights of fishery and privileges of the shore to which they have been heretofore entitled under the charter and usages of this State.—But no new right in these respects is intended to be granted, nor any existing one impaired by this declaration."

ARTICLE SECOND—On the Right of Suffrage.—Suffrage is extended beyond its present basis to all male native citizens of the United States who have resided in the State two years, and in the town where they may offer to vote one year; who are registered and have paid a tax, either personal or for registration, of one dollar, within the year previous, or who have been equipped and done military duty within that time according to law.—Every person who contributes to the burdens of the State, is thus allowed a voice in the election of all officers. To vote upon any question for raising a tax, or for the expenditure of money in any town, or for members of the City Council of Providence—the voter must have been assessed on property to the value of \$150. The question whether colored persons shall be permitted to vote or not, is left to the people to decide. The word white is not in the Constitution, but a separate vote will be taken at the same time with that upon the adoption of the constitution, on the question whether it shall be inserted or not. This will decide whether the blacks shall vote or not, without any property qualification. The constitution provides that they shall vote if possessed of a freehold qualification.

ARTICLE THIRD provides the power of the government shall be distributed into the three departments—legislative, executive, and judicial.

ARTICLE FOURTH—Of the Legislative Powers.—ARTICLE FIFTH—Of the House of Representatives.—ARTICLE SIXTH—Of the Senate.—The Legislature consists of two houses, one, the House of Representatives, constructed on the strict ratio of population, allowing each town at least one; and in the other, the Senate, each town or city has a single representative. The ratio in the House of Representatives is one representative to 1520 inhabitants, making in all 63 members. The number is limited to seventy-two, and no town or city is to have above one sixth of that number. The Senate consists of the Lieut. Governor and 31

Senators. This system bears the closest analogy to that adopted in the constitution of the United States, the same principle being adhered to as closely as possible.

The following is the number of representatives to which each town is entitled: PROVIDENCE COUNTY.—Providence 12, North Providence 3, Smithfield 6, Cumberland 3, Scituate 3, Cranston 2, Johnston 2, Glocester 2, Foster 1, Burrillville 1—35.

NEWPORT COUNTY.—Newport 5, Portsmouth 1, Middletown 1, Tiverton 2, Little Compton 1, New Shoreham 1, Jamestown 1—12.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—South Kingstown 2, Westerly 1, North Kingstown 2, Exeter 1, Charlestown 1, Hopkinton 1, Richmond 1—9.

KENT COUNTY.—Warwick 4, Coventry 2, East Greenwich 1, West Greenwich 1—8.

BRISTOL COUNTY.—Bristol 2, Warren 2, Barrington 1—5—69.

The General Assembly is required to meet in the different counties as now provided by law. The assent of two thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, is required for the appropriation of public money to private or local uses. The General Assembly has no power to contract debts exceeding fifty thousand dollars, without the consent of the people, except in cases of insurrection or invasion.

ARTICLE SEVENTH—Of Impeachments.—Impeachments are to be prepared by the House of Representatives, and tried by the Senate. A vote of two thirds is necessary to conviction.

ARTICLE EIGHTH—Of the Executive Power.—The powers and duties of the Governor are the same as now provided by law. He may grant reprieves until the end of the next succeeding session of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE NINTH—Of Elections.—The election of all officers and members of the General Assembly is annual. The vote for General officers is by ballot, and every voter is to write his name on the back of his ballot, as at present required by law, unless the General Assembly shall change the law. Vacancies in the Senate and House of Representatives are to be filled by new elections.—In case of failure to elect a Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or General Treasurer, the General Assembly shall choose by ballot from the two candidates having the highest number of votes.

ARTICLE TENTH—Of Qualifications for Office.—No person shall be eligible to any office, except members of a school committee, unless he possesses the qualifications of an elector for such office.—Persons holding offices under the General Government or foreign countries are disqualified from acting as general officers or members of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH—Of the Judicial Power.—The jurisdiction of the courts and the number of judges is left with the General Assembly. The judges of the Supreme Court hold their offices until their seats are declared vacant by a resolution which must pass both houses by a majority of all the members elected to each. The justices of the peace may be elected by the people in the different towns or by the General Assembly.—The power is concurrent.

ARTICLE TWELFTH—Of Education.—Makes the necessary provisions for schools, &c.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH—Of Amendments.—Amendments to the constitution must be adopted by a majority of all the members elected to both houses of two successive General Assemblies, and confirmed by the people by a vote of three fifths.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH provides for the method of adoption of the constitution.

The Convention passed a resolution previous to its adjournment, requesting the General Assembly to grant them the power to prescribe the qualifications of those who should vote upon the question of the adoption of the constitution. A large majority of the Convention expressed themselves in favor of allowing all who had a right to vote in the election of delegates, to vote in this question of the adoption.

THE PHYSICIAN.—The life of a physician is a life of contradiction. He is slandered, abused and derided; yet he is sought with avidity, and freely received into the bosom of families. His opinion can blanch the cheek, or suffuse the eye with tears of joy; and his lips are as closely watched as if from them proceeded the issues of life and death. He lives by the woes of others; and while he would starve if constant health were the attributes of our race, he is endeavoring to banish sickness from among men, while success in his avocation would ruin him forever.

Destructive Fire in Charleston, S. C.—On Sunday night week, Charleston experienced the most destructive conflagration that has taken place there for years. The large block of stores on the Bay known as Prioleau's range, a mass of buildings about 150 feet in front and 100 feet deep, is laid in ruins. The block consisted of five stores, only the three middle ones of which were occupied.—The two end stores were not wholly destroyed. The fire commenced in Berekmeyer's store, through which it run with terrible rapidity, soon extending to Jones' oil store, and thence by the roof to Laneau's grocery, all of which were filled with large stocks, and of the most combustible character.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

#### Arrival of the Columbia.

##### TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Royal Mail steamship Columbia, Capt. Miller, (late Judkins) arrived at her wharf, East Boston, on Tuesday morning, at a quarter past 5. She left Liverpool on the 20th at 2 P. M., arrived at Halifax on the 2d inst. at 11 A. M., and left again at 2 P. M., for Boston—thus making the entire passage in 13 days and 15 hours.

She brought 68 passengers to Halifax, landed 7 there, and took in 7 additional for Boston.

The Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ult., with news of the ratified treaty. The news she brings is not important.

"The news from America," says the Liverpool European of the 20th, "relative to the ratification of Lord Ashburton's treaty with the United States by the Senate, and the settlement of the American tariff, has been much commented upon in mercantile circles, and by the press. By some, important and immediate benefits to trade on this side of the Atlantic are predicted from the operation of the latter measure; whilst, by others, the conclusion comes to respecting its practical working is not at all favorable, and it is confidently asserted that it will neither answer as a question of revenue, nor as a protection to American manufactures. The adjustment of the points of difference upon which Lord Ashburton was empowered to negotiate has been viewed with pretty general satisfaction. The effect which will be produced in France, by conclusion of the treaty with America, has been a point of interest and curiosity, in discussing the merits of the question; and, more especially, as it relates to the article in the treaty providing for the reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa."

The failures for the preceding fortnight were quite numerous, chiefly arising from the non-success of the late extensive speculation in grain.

Richard Roberts, the celebrated speculator in cotton, bark, and railway shares at Manchester, has also failed. His liabilities to the Bank of Manchester, are some £60,000.

There is very little alteration in the money market. A good deal of caution is used in the discount market as to the character of the paper presented for negotiation.

The return of the Bank of England liabilities and assets for the quarter ending the 10th, is generally satisfactory, an increase being exhibited in all branches of its business, as compared with the statement of Aug 13th.

Great exertions are making by the officers of the Customs at London to ferret out smugglers and frauds upon the revenue. They have met with considerable success of late.

Much complaint is made in London of the high price of bread, notwithstanding the abundant crops. Bread continues to be just about twice the price by weight in London that it is in Paris.

Her Majesty's steamer Kite arrived at Lisbon on the 22d ult., from the coast of Africa, having on board the remaining persons who formed the Niger expedition.

More Riots at Manchester.—An attack was made on several mills in Salford, and, in one instance, the hands were all turned out by the rioters. In another attack the hands proved too strong for the mob, and one of the rioters was killed, by the severe beating he received. After considerable skirmishing, quiet was restored, but detachments of police and specials were constantly parading different districts. A few more hands had gone to work, but it was supposed that at least 5000 weavers were still out. At Stockport, however, twenty-five mills out of thirty-two had resumed work.

At Bolton, the hands employed in Hargreaves' mill turned out on Saturday evening, the 10th, and it was expected that the turn-out would be general.

At Staleybridge the turn-out was almost general. A shout from the idlers was all that seemed necessary to produce an instant strike.

In the manufacturing districts generally, the presence of armed troops was all that prevented actual rebellion.

FRANCE.—The secret societies at Paris appear to be still at work on the project of overturning the royal government.—Another "internal machine" had been discovered.

The Prince de Joinville was about to re-embark in the Belle Poule frigate.

The French government had at last resolved to grant the million of francs demanded by the Greek Cabinet.

The Tribunal of Brest had sentenced to hard labor for life the captain and officers of a Portuguese vessel, captured off Mozambique by a French cruiser, for piracy and slave trading.

The Court of Cassation annulled the decision of the Royal Court of Paris, which condemned the editors of the Temps to 20,000 francs fine, for an informality in the publication of that journal. The affair is, therefore, to come "de novo" before the Court of Amiens.

SPAIN.—It was still reported that a modification would shortly take place in the cabinet. Nothing positive, however, was known on the subject.

#### RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER AT FANEUIL HALL.

Mr. Webster met his fellow citizens at 11 o'clock this morning, in Faneuil Hall, in compliance with an invitation, which originally contemplated a public dinner. Long previous to the hour of meeting, the spacious Hall was filled by a dense mass of citizens, so that every part of the building, the stairs, &c., was occupied, where a footing could be had, and, thousands were compelled to retire, not being able even to approach the door.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. Webster entered the Hall, escorted by a large committee of our most distinguished citizens, among whom we noticed President Quincy, Hon J. Mason, Gov. Armstrong, Hon A. Lawrence, and others. He was received with deafening shouts by the assembled thousands. He was received on the platform by his honor, the Mayor, and welcomed by him in a neat and appropriate Address in which he reviewed the course of Mr Webster's political life, speaking with peculiar reference to his discharge of the duties of his present office. Mr Webster was speaking in reply nearly two hours. In reference to his taking office under Gen. Harrison, he, Mr W. said, that as soon as that gentleman was elected to office, he wrote to him requesting him to fill the Cabinet as he chose, taking that situation for himself which he would prefer, with an intimation, however, that it would be agreeable to him (Gen. H.) that he should take the Treasury Department.

Mr W. then went on to speak of the Boundary Treaty, paying a high compliment to the judgment and intelligence of the President in the matter. He then entered into a general consideration of the present state of the whig party and their duty. He deprecated the "full and final separation" decreed by the recent whig convention in this city from President Tyler. He discussed at large the question of Protection, Revenue, and Currency—on which we cannot now dwell more particularly. He gave no intimation of a present intention of resigning, but claimed that he might be, and was still, a genuine whig, a Massachusetts Whig, a Faneuil Hall Whig. Among other things, he remarked that he wished it to be known, if it was not already, that he had advised against every one of the vetoes. Still, Mr Webster thought we were not to throw away every thing because we have not the whole.

He avowed the Exchequer system, as it came into the Cabinet, to be a favorite plan of his own—one in which he had implicit confidence. The present Congress, he argued, was the only one to which we could look for the reform promised by the Whig Party. He feared that many there had been too great in desire rather to make out a case against the President than to do what they might to relieve the country.

Boston Transcript 3d inst.

#### LOSS OF A SHIP BY FIRE.

The brig Impulse, on her voyage from Baltimore to Kingston, Jamaica, overtook a vessel on fire, on the 30th inst. which proved to be the ship St. Louis, from Boston on the 12th of August for New Orleans.—The Impulse took from her the captain, crew and passengers, twenty-four in number. So rapid was the progress of flames, that before the Impulse lost sight of her, she had burned to the water's edge. The fire was first discovered in the ladies cabin, about 7 o'clock in the evening of the 29th. The vessel had therefore been on fire all night, and part of the next day, before she was fallen in with by the Impulse. What a night of horror that must have been on board the burning ship. On the 3d of September four days after the disaster to the St. Louis, the Impulse was cast away on the Cayuga reef, and vessel and cargo were a total loss. The passengers and crews of the two vessels were saved, and arrived at Turk's Island.

#### Interesting Printing Establishment.

In the town of Zuingen, Wurtemberg, there is a new printing establishment opened by M. Theodore Helgerad. All the compositors and pressmen are deaf and dumb, to the amount of 196, 11 of whom are women. They have all been educated at his own cost, for the employment in which they are now engaged.—The King has conferred upon him a large golden Medal for this great reclamation from the social and moral waste.—Boston Transcript.

#### AN AMERICAN DIVER.

The Sunderland (Eng.) Times notices a wonderful leap made by a young American seaman named Michael Smith, 23 years of age, from the summit of the lamp frame on Sunderland bridge into the Wear—a height of upwards of 110 feet! On reaching the water, he struck out, and swam "like a sea-bird," to a keel or barge, from whence he saluted the spectators on the bridge and on the heights, in the style of a true Jack Tar, which was immediately returned by a round of hearty cheers from the astonished multitude. The first attempt made by Smith was prevented by the interference of the police, who took him into custody, on the charge that he obstructed the thoroughfare of the bridge, by inciting multitudes to crowd it to witness the spectacle!—The second attempt was effected by his evading the eyes of the public officers. The reason assigned for the young man for his perilous adventure, was to raise a little money in order that he might be enabled to fit himself out for sea.

#### Amalgamation.

James Powell (black) and Miss Rachel Campbell (white) were married on the 27th ult. at Westmoreland, Pa.



## Death of the Rev. Dr. Channing.

It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow, that we announce to our readers the death of that great and good man, the Rev. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, D.D., which took place at Bennington in Vermont, on Sunday afternoon last. He had reached that place in the course of an excursion, and was attacked with typhus fever, which soon assumed an alarming aspect and proved fatal after an illness of about three weeks duration.—Dr. Channing was a native of this town, and son of William Channing Esq. one of the former Attorney Generals of this State.—He was educated at Harvard College, and in 1803 was ordained over the congregation in Federal street, Boston,—his congregation having increased, his people erected a more spacious edifice on the site of the old church—and a colleague, the Rev. Mr. Gannett, was associated with him in the charge of the congregation.

Dr. Channing's published sermons during the war of 1812, brought him into general notice throughout the country.—Subsequently his review of the writings of Milton, the character of Napoleon, and other able performances, established his reputation among the eminent scholars, and belles lettres writers of the country and the world.—His last public address was delivered at Lenox, (Mass.) on the first of August last, on occasion of the anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies.—He has held for many years, the first place among the clergy of his denomination, and his preaching and his writings were corroborated by a life of high moral character.

For several years he has struggled with a disease, which had already made insidious advance upon a delicate constitution, and for the benefit of which, he had usually spent the summer months on this Island.

His funeral took place at the Federal Street Church in Boston, yesterday afternoon, when an Eulogy was pronounced by his associate the Rev. E. S. Gannett.

His age we believe was about 62 years.

## Mr. Friend's Concert.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that our townsman, Mr. Friend, proposes to give a Vocal entertainment at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next.—The merits of Mr. Friend as a vocalist, are too well known to need any recommendation, and we need not add, that he has our cordial wishes that he may obtain a full house.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A young man named Jesse Carter, was accidentally drowned on Tuesday last, near Bristol by the sinking of a skiff.—The deceased was a native of England and came to this place early in the Summer from New Orleans in the service of John Winthrop, Esq., of that City.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—Mr. Daniel Mitchell, of New Shoreham, fell from the top of a cart load of barrels, on that Island, on Sunday morning last, and struck on his head, receiving a wound which caused his death immediately. He left a wife and children to mourn their sudden bereavement.—*Rhode Islander.*

**ANOTHER.**—An Irish boy by the name of Sullivan, about 7 years of age, was drowned by falling into a well in John street on Thursday afternoon.

**GREAT WHIG CONVENTION.**—A Whig Convention was held on the 29th ult., at Dayton, Ohio, and was said to be attended by one hundred thousand people. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Clay, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Andrews and Gov. Cowin.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**GEORGE N. BRIGGS**, the able member of Congress from Berkshire District, has signified his intention to decline being again a candidate for that post. Mr. B. has been a representative for twelve years.

**NATHAN APPLETON**, member of Congress from Boston district, has resigned his seat, and the Governor has appointed Nov. 14th, the day of the general election, for an election to fill the vacancy. The former Representative, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP will unquestionably be nominated and chosen.

The Supreme Judicial Court are now in session in this city. There is a full bench. Next Monday is the day when the question of jurisdiction raised to some of the indictments for treason found in other counties, will come before the Court.—*Providence Chronicle.*

## From Texas—San Antonio taken by the Mexicans.

By the steamship Merchant, Boylan, arrived at New Orleans the 26th, the following highly important intelligence was received:

San Antonio was completely surprised on the 11th inst., by 1800 Mexicans, under Gen. Wall. Fifty three of the principal citizens were taken prisoners.—President Houston has issued a proclamation, ordering the marching forthwith of the militia of Brazos, Austin, Fort Bend, Colorado, Victoria, Gonzales, Jackson and Matagorda counties against San Antonio, and the counties of upper Brazos and Colorado to march to Austin, and the citizens of the other counties to hold themselves in readiness. The orders of the Executive are direct, that in the event of the evacuation of San Antonio by the Mexicans they are to be pursued beyond the Rio Grand and chastised as their audacity deserves. In the event of a formal invasion the western counties are to hold themselves in check until the rest of the republic can rally to the rescue.

When San Antonio was taken the Circuit Court was in session, and the judge and officers of the Court were made prisoners.

Galveston was visited by a most terrible and destructive storm on the 18th instant, which did great damage to the shipping, destroyed two churches blew down a number of other buildings, and committed great havoc among other kinds of property.

During the prevalence of the storm, in the dead hour of the night, many families were compelled to flee from their falling houses and seek shelter with their neighbor, after wading through a raging sea propelled by a hurricane. Before the dawn of day the winds lulled and the waters subsided with the same rapidity as they arose.

The total loss of property and injury sustained, it is supposed must amount to \$50,000.

**Important from Mexico.**—We learn from a gentleman who came passenger yesterday, says the New Orleans Bulletin, of September 26th, in the Gov. Yell, from the Balize, that the Royal Mail Steamer Medway, last from Vera Cruz, landed a bearer of Despatches from our Minister in Mexico to the United States Government. The purport of these documents is said to be to the effect that all the existing difficulties between this country and Mexico were settled amicably, and our relations placed on a better footing than ever.

It is further stated, that Campeachy had acceded to the political and other Mexican demands upon her, and would, for the present at least, compose an integral part of the government. If all this be true, it puts a different and very dangerous aspect upon Texas affair, and would lead people to believe that Santa Anna, strengthened on all sides, and ambitious in the extreme, will indeed give the Texans considerable trouble. It was reported at Vera Cruz that an immediate attack both by sea and land, would be made—in which case, situated as the Texan Navy is at present, some disasters might accrue to the Anglo Saxons.

**Picking a Clergyman's Pocket.**—As Bishop Griswold of Massachusetts, was coming on higher on Wednesday night, from Boston, when in the cars or in the steamer Rhode Island, his pocket was picked of his pocket book containing \$111 in bills. He made known his loss to the captain, and this morning early, on the arrival of the boat, Mr. Brown, superintendent of hacks, with officer A. M. C. Smith, arrested three noted pick pockets named Joseph Murray, John Wilkins and George Wilby, passengers, as they came off the boat, and lodged them in prison, charged with the above theft. Nothing was found upon them but in a glove in a crevice by the side of the Captain's cabin, the officer found all the stolen money.—*N. Y. Union.*

**Iron Works Destroyed.**—The extensive Iron Works of Reeves, Whitaker & Co., located at Bridgeton, N. J. were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Loss \$25,000—partial insurance. The rolling and turning mills, the nail machines, in the south end, the store house for nails, the office, and other buildings contiguous, were not injured. The large buildings consumed contained twenty-four nail cutting machines; a machine for manufacturing nail kegs, invented by R. S. Buck, Esq. one of the proprietors of the works; about 50,000 staves; and the whole of the extensive and valuable collection of patterns for castings belonging to the factory.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

**Melancholy Accident.**—On Tuesday last, says the Adams, (Pa.) Sentinel, a little son of Mr. John Topper, of Mountjoy township, aged about 7 years, met his death in a distressing manner. He, with another lad, had obtained a gun which was in the barn, and were carelessly handling and playing with it, not aware of its being loaded—when by some means it was discharged, and the whole load lodged in the body of Mr. Topper's son, and occasioned his death in two or three hours! What an awful warning to those incautiously handling fire arms!

**MORE OF THE PRIZE FIGHT.**—A man named Jack Harris, who was indicted in Westchester county, charged with being concerned in the prize fight between Lilly and McCoy, voluntarily surrendered himself to day, and being taken on a writ of habeas corpus before the Recorder, was admitted to bail in \$5,000 to answer.

*N. Y. Union.*

## Tomato Dumplings.

Although we have but little faith in the belief that the inventor of the Tomato Pills will ever be able to substitute his concentrated extract of tomato for calomel, when yet we verily believe, that the day is not distant, when tomato dumplings and puddings will be fashionable on the dinner table. In the manner of composition, mode of cooking, and sauce, the good housewife must proceed the same as she would with an apple dumpling, with this exception that care must be taken in preparing the tomato not to extract the seed, or break the meat, in the operation of skinning it. We have eaten this vegetable raw, without any thing—cut up with vinegar, salt, pepper and mustard—fried in butter, and in lard, broiled and baked with butter, stewed with and without bread, with cream and with butter—and with a clear conscience we can say we like them in every way they have been fixed for the palate; but of all the modes of dressing them known to us, we prefer them when cooked in dumplings, for to us it appears that the steaming they receive in their dough envelopes, increases in a very high degree, that delicate spicy flavor which even in their uncooked state, make them such decided favorites of the epicure.

*American Farmer.*

**AN EDITOR SHOT AT LOUISVILLE.**—A disgraceful affray took place last Monday week, at Louisville, Ky., in which Mr. Bliss an assistant editor of the Louisville Journal, was shot by Mr. Pope editor of the Louisville Sun. The ball struck his arm, glanced into his right side, and lodged in his back bone.

Mr. Bliss was living when the mail boat left the next morning, but it was thought he could survive but a few hours. Mr. Pope was immediately arrested and committed to jail. There was an immense excitement on the subject. The affray is said to have arisen from some remarks made by Mr. Bliss on a speech of one of Mr. Pope's relatives.

The Louisville Journal of Wednesday states that the trouble grew out of some remarks made by Mr. Henry C. Pope, said remarks having been made while under the influence of wine, and reported by Mr. Bliss, an assistant editor of the Journal. The report appeared in that paper of the 20th, when a correspondence ensued. Mr. Godfrey Pope, a relative of Henry C. Pope, met Mr. Bliss in the street, and as above described, shot him down.

**BUFFALO ROBES.**—The ship Trenton, which returned to this port in distress by reason of a severe gale, just previous to getting out of the Gulf, had a valuable cargo on board. Among the goods were nearly two thousand packages of the buffalo robes belonging to the North American Fur Company. About six hundred of these robes were damaged, and put up at auction sale. They brought \$1.25 a piece—the whole lot taken by one man, who it is thought will profit by the speculation.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

**STEAMBOAT COLLISION.**—The steamer Cleopatra, on her way from New York for Norfolk, came in contact on Tuesday evening, about two hours out, with a sloop which undertook to cross her path. She struck the steamer on the starboard side, knocking off a part of her stern and knocking a hole in her side above deck and forward of the wheel house.

**A YANKEE BOY.**—We heard a friend yesterday, as a specimen of Yankee boys, mention Wm. R. GALE, of Newport, R. I., who is now acting Consul General at Tunis, and of course the representative of our Government at the court of the Bey, where he acquits himself, we understand, much to the satisfaction of all concerned, although not yet twenty years of age!—*Boston Post.*

## MARRIED.

In this town on Thursday morning last, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Francis Vinton, MARSHALL C. SLOCUM, Esq. of New York, to Miss CATHERINE D., daughter of the late Henry Bull Esq. of this place.

In Wickford, on Monday last, Mr. JAMES ELDER, of Providence, to Miss RHODA ANN, daughter of Francis Chappell Esq.

## DIED.

In this town, on the 25th ult. ELIZABETH S., infant daughter of Mr. Simeon Hazard, aged 14 months.

On Saturday last, Mrs. HANNAH, wife of Capt. Peleg Thompson, aged about 68 years.

On Monday last, Wm. HENRY, 2d son of Capt. Wm. Messer, aged 5 years and 6 months.

In Bristol, on the 27th ult. Mrs. PHEBE PERRY, widow of the late Deacon Daniel Perry, aged 87 years.

In Warren, on the 25th ult. Mrs. LYDIA KINNICUTT, widow of the late Mr. Hezekiah Kinnicutt, in the 87th year of her age.—On the 26th, ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of John Luther, aged 11 years.

In Providence, on Thursday, Miss MARIETTA T., daughter of Dr. Elias Smith, in the 39th year of her age.—On Friday, Phebe Card, aged 39 years.

On the 5th inst., Capt. JOSEPH NORTHRUP, aged 69 years.

In Fall River, on the 20th ult., Mrs. RHODA L. VICKERY, wife of Mr. Daniel C. Vickery, in the 41st year of her age.—Mrs. MARY L. BARNARD, wife of Capt. Joseph S. Barnard, aged 35 years.

In East Greenwich, on Monday last, Miss ALICE ANN TILLINGHAST, daughter of the late Hon. Benj. Tillinghast, in the 65th year of her age.

**Considerations on the RHODE ISLAND QUESTION**

By ELISHA R. FOTTER.

Just received and for sale at the Book Store of Oct. 8.] J. H. BARBER.

## BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Oct. 3.

Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 820 Beef Cattle, 450 Sheep, 860 Swine and 1550 Swine.

**Prices.—Beef Cattle.**—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: a few extra at \$5.—First quality \$4.50 a \$4.75; second quality \$3.75 a 4.25; third quality \$3 a \$3.50.

**Swine.**—Two year old at \$7 a \$12; three year old \$14 a 20.

**Sheep.**—Ordinary lots at 62, 75, \$1, and 1 1/2; better qualities 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, and \$2.

**Swine.**—Lots to peddle at 2 1/2 a 2 5/8 for Sows, and at 3 1/2 a 3 5/8 for Sows. At retail from 3 to 4 1/2.

## MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

## ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, October 1st.

Sloop Geo. Washington, Smith, from Norwich for Providence.

Sailed—Brig Thorn, St. Johns, N. B.—

SUNDAY, October 2d.

Sloops New York, Munro, from New York for Providence; Southampton, do for do; Emily, Baker, from Albany for do; Guilford, Coleman, from Nantuxet River, Va., for Nantuxet; James Lempere, Kenny, from Providence for New York.

Sailed—Brig Grand Turk, for Prospect; Sch's Holy Bush, Norfolk; Coral, Alexandria; Globe, Philadelphia;—Sloops Helen, and James Lempere, New York Belle, Penelope via Stonington.

MONDAY, Oct. 3d.

Sch's Holly Bush, Norfolk; Coral, Alexandria; Globe, Philadelphia;—Sloops Helen, and James Lempere, New York Belle, Penelope via Stonington.

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## Poetry.

From the Ladies' Companion for October.

### To a Wild Rose.

Sweet flow'ret of the lonely vale,  
How cold thy breast of beauty pale,  
Spreads to the eye of morning bright,  
Like maiden in her virgin light,  
The dew begets thy petals fair,  
Like orient gems in beauty's hair,  
And unseen zephyrs as they fly,  
Steal fragrance from thy balmy sigh.

Lonely thou art, thou beautiful flower,  
The blossom of a passing hour.  
Thou smilest in joy—as if the lay  
Of the gay lark who greets the day,  
Came thrilling on thy tiny ear,  
In melody all sweet and clear.  
The golden bees on sportive wings,  
Within thy cup in gladness clings.  
And lusciously, in rapture sips,  
The nectar of thy balmy lips—  
Scatter thy sweets 'till evening's close.  
I'll seek thee, then, thou beautiful flower!

The sun had kissed the mountain's crest,  
The deer had sought their forest rest,  
And sinking on a golden ray,  
The lark pour'd forth her vesper lay—  
I sought the flower—no trace was there  
Of beauty's form—a stem all bare  
Waved in the breeze—while all around,  
The snowy leaves lay o'er the ground,  
And worm and insect revelled on  
The sweets that late in glory shone,  
'Tis thus with life in humble bower,  
Apt emblem of thee, lonely flower—  
It opens its leaves in virtue's sky,  
Blooms, withers, and unknown, doth die.



## Agricultural.

### Souking Corn to feed Horses.

A gentleman, who resides in Baltimore county, and who is one of the most successful farmers in our vicinity, informed us a few days since, that he saved at least on third of his corn by the manner in which he fed it out to his horses. He has two hogheads placed in his cellar, where they are secure from freezing. These he first fills with corn in the ear, then pours in a sufficient quantity of water to cover the corn. After the ears have been thoroughly soaked he commences feeding, gives to his horses two thirds the usual quantity allowed. As one of those hogheads become empty, he refills it; and by the time the other is empty the one last filled is sufficiently soaked for use. In this way the cobs become so softened that the horses consume the whole of them, and they are thus made to add fully one-third more to his stock of feed. He answers us, that his horses eat the cobs with avidity, keep in good order, and are competent to perform plantation labor as when they consumed the grain alone. The success of our informant should stimulate his agricultural brethren to follow his example, as the labor of preparation is nothing, compared with the great saving effected.—Baltimore Farmer.

### Cure for the Scratches.

Take about 2 quarts of blood from the neck vein of the horse, wash the feet affected with strong soap suds till perfectly clean; let them dry; then having dissolved 1-4 of an ounce of corrosive sublimate in about 1 pint of strong spiritous liquor, pour about one table spoonful on each affected part.—Two or three applications, after once bleeding, will effect a cure. I have often tried it and have never failed.

W. F. C.

Mix equal parts of salt and lime together, and give it twice a week to every description of stock.

### Things Farmers ought not to do.

A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half tilled land is growing poorer, well tilled is constantly improving.

A farmer should never keep more cattle, sheep, or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December, is already half wintered.

A farmer should never be ashamed of his call; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember, that if any one is said to possess that enviable distinction he is the man.

A farmer should never use ardent spirits as a drink, if while undergoing severe fatigue and the hard labor of the summer, he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.

A farmer should never refuse a fair price for any thing he wants to sell, we have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to dispose of, refuse \$8 because he wanted \$6, and after keeping his wheat six months, was glad to get \$6 for it.

## Medicines.

### A Safe and Certain Cure for SALT RHEUM.



In consequence of the increased demand for Trufant's Compound for cure of Salt Rheum, &c. it is evident that base art, tempts have been made, and are now making, to imitate the article, and enfringe upon his right. He obtained Letters Patent three years since, both for the preparation and name; and all persons are hereby cautioned against infringing upon his right, guaranteed by said Patent, under the severest penalties of the law. Remember the penalty lies against the seller as well as the maker of the article. Never buy it unless it has the written, mind-written signature of the inventor. The only one is in tin boxes with the letters "W. B. TRUFANT Patent, Bath, Me." stamped on the cover, all others must be false.—That the above medicine is worthy of confidence, is evident from the fact (notwithstanding its opposition) more than

### TWELVE THOUSAND

packages have been sold within a short time, giving very general satisfaction where faithfully applied. In fact the continual and almost daily instances of its success which have occurred in this and other States, justifies the proprietor in submitting it with increased confidence to the public generally. This remedy is recommended, in addition to Salt Rheum, as good for Ring Worm—Scald Head—Shingles—Leprosy—Piles—Itch—Pimples—and especially so for the Jackson or Barber's itch. As man is heir to humors of a thousand names the ointment itself is frequently used with entire success. Price 50 cts. The internal application, is composed of 12 different ingredients, entirely vegetable, and is esteemed highly as a safe and wholesome drink, for persons generally; particularly in the spring season. Price 50 cts. Numerous certificates from distinguished physicians, clergymen and other professional men, from this and other States are in possession of the proprietor, which might be subjoined if necessary. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The undersigned inhabitants of Bath certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant as a remedy for Salt Rheum, and have found it the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marshall, Thomas Donnell, Ewell Robinson, A. L. Stimpson, James Hamilton, Henry C. Donnell, Thos. P. I. Webb, Luke Lambard, Nathl Swasey, William Gardner, Jesse Russell, A. W. Turner, Aaron Donnell, Martin Anderson, Elisha Higgins, H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water st. Bath, Maine. Price—One dollar, with full directions. All letters from abroad must be Post paid, WM. B. TRUFANT.

For sale in Newport by my agent, C. N. TILLEY, No 142, Thames street. Oct 23.

### HEALTH AND STRENGTH

#### S. O. RICHARDSON'S

#### Sherry Wine Bitters,

ARE the only sure remedy for Dyspepsia and Jaundice that has ever been discovered—and their general use for 32 years, with recommendations from the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, and editorial notices from the Boston Morning Post, Daily Mail, Plymouth Memorial, Barnstable Patriot, Essex Banner, Lowell Patriot, Bunker Hill Aurora, Portsmouth Gazette, Dover Gazette, Northern Star, Lincoln Telegraph, N. Y. Evening Signal, &c. must assure the afflicted that they possess wonderful merit.

They give Life, elasticity and vigor, to the viscera, promote the peristaltic action, cleanse the stomach and bowels from unhealthy accumulations, and purify and enliven the blood in the most thorough and effectual manner.

They are the most certain remedy for all those prevalent Diseases called Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Heartburn, Dizziness, Headache, Wandering or settled pains, sinking faintness, Sour stomach, loss of appetite, Weakness of the limbs, Nervous debility, Costiveness, piles, and all diseases caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach & bowels.

They are the unrivalled and efficacious compound of a REGULAR PHYSICIAN, and graduate of the New Hampshire Medical College, who has made the study of Medicine his profession.

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they are of such a nature that they may be taken, for any length of time by invalids of any age, without injuring the system or exposing it to take cold.

Orders from Agents, merchants, traders, apothecaries and dealers in medicines, will be punctually attended to, and sent to any part of the country, safely packed in boxes.

A liberal discount will be allowed on the sale For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 Hanover-street Boston, and in most Towns in the New-England States.

PRICE 75 CENTS per Bottle—50 Cents per paper. 11

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor John Easton, S. Sterne, G. Knowles-jun and J. J. Allan—and by J. Headley, in Portsmouth. Newport, May 1.

### Sea-Baths on the Long-Wharf,

EVERY Day, [Sundays excepted,] Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths. Also, Medicated Vapor or Steam Bath—These Baths not only impart agreeable sensations to the mind, but keep the skin diaphanous and clear, and the body healthy, removing the dead particles of the cuticula, causing the blood to circulate freely, lighting up a fresh and healthy glow, in the most salubrious countenance. June 25 ] E. TREVETT.

### ALBANY ALE.—Pale

and Amber Ale, of superior quality, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by Jan. 22. T. STACY Jr.

## Medicines.

### THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR

### COUGHS, COLDS, AND all diseases of the Lungs.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSM is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsm has been very extensively used for about 15 years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, whose use of it in their practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article, are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Anory Hunting, Dr. Samuel Morrill, Dr. Truman Abell, Timothy Baylie, "Jere. Elsworth, "Albert Guild.

### CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown. Messrs Lowe & Reed, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsm, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

THOMAS BROWN, M.D. Concord, N.H. May 11, 1831.

Messrs Reed, Wing & Cutler—Gentlemen—

I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsm. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequent hoarseness, with severe fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent Physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond the reach of their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsm. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about 5 weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of the appearance of any of the above complaints. I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief. The Balsm was at length resorted to, & speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsm, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respect yours

T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass, July 30, 1841.

### Counterfeits, Beware of Imposition!

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label, signed by Wm. JONN. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than December 1839. The Signature of Sampson Reed, will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsm has been the cause of attempts, to introduce spurious articles which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are: "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsm," "American Pulmonary Balsm," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsm Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsm," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsm, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped Vegetable Pulmonary Balsm.

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (Late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New-England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces.—Price 50 cents. September 4, 1841

The above Balsm, is for sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent Newport September 4, 1841.

### NEW APOTHECARY'S SHOP

Sign of the "Good Samaritan," NO 92 Thames Street.

### JUST RECEIVED.

From Boston an extensive addition of

### Medicine and Dye Stuffs.

Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia, Wells, Linn's, & Shermans Plasters, Tooth Ache Drops & Kusoote, Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Antique Oil; Essence of Rose. German, French & American Cologne, Lavender and Orange Flower water, Doubled Distilled Rose Water, French Lotion for chapped hands. Cold Cream and Lip Salve, Perfumed Toilet Balls, Genuine Winsor, and other soaps, Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible Ink.

Superior Red, black, and blue Ink—Cough Candy, &c. &c. Ground Logwood, Nicaragua, Fustic, and Redwood.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families, or Vessels, and a general assortment of Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON. Newport Jan. 29. 1842.

SAMUEL W. BUTLER, M.D. and SURGEON, HAS RECENTLY OPENED HIS OFFICE, 62 THAMES STREET, where he can be found at all times.

### MEDICINES

of all kinds at 62 Thames street. Newport, May 14, 1842-ly.

## Miscellaneous.

### BIRD SEED.—A fresh lot of every kind just received and for sale at the Confectionary and variety Store of

T. STACY Jr. Also for sale, Bird Cages, Glasses, and Bird Books. [Jan 22]

### 5,000 ROLLS

French Paper Hangings, New and Elegant Patterns.

### Borders, Chimney-board Papers, &c.

Imported from France this Spring, and are offered for sale at the lowest possible prices.

ALSO,—Band Boxes, of a superior quality at wholesale and retail at 22 BROAD STREET, by M. FREEBORN.

April 2. A further supply of Paper Hangings is expected from France in a few days.

### JUST LANDED.

200 CASKS fresh "Birds eye" LIME, every Cask of which will be warranted to be well filled and to contain the best quality of Lime. For sale by PECKHAM, BULL & CO. Newport, May 7.

### FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO Second Hand Piano Forts, at the Confectionary store of June 11.] T. STACY Jr.

### Fence Lumber.

A FIRST rate assortment of every description, for sale by PECKHAM, BULL & CO. Feb. 26.—tl.

### Hams Smoked.

THE subscriber has erected a brick smoke house in the rear of his house and store No. 100, Thames street, where he will smoke Hams, in prime order, at the customary prices. Dec. 11. J. W. DAVIS.

### NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in want of good Liquor barrels, and will continue to receive them through the season. Grocers and Shopkeepers having the same to dispose of can always receive the full market value, and depend upon having them regularly called for.

N. E. Rum will be kept on hand and for sale at the distillery as heretofore or at my counting room at the lumber yard. HENRY BULL. Nov. 13, 1841.

THE subscribers have received a large supply of CANVAS CARPETS, of all widths, and at a very low price. This article is fast getting into use, and proves to be a cheap as well as a desirable covering for entries, dining rooms, &c. &c.

Also—on Monday next, a large addition will be made to our present stock of INGRAIN CARPETS, of all qualities, and as cheap as can be bought in any market. As usual, all carpets are cut free of charge and warranted to match. WM. C. COZZENS & CO. April 30.

### SAVINGS' BANK.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the SAVINGS' BANK, held July 14th, 1842, the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Institution for the ensuing year, viz:—George Engs, S. T. Northam, D. Melville, Job Sherman, Isaac Gould, N. Sweet, R. B. Cranston, John Stevens, G. Bowen, Wm. J. Tilley, Adam S. Coe, S. Brown, R. P. Lee, G. C. Mason, B. Finch, Edwin Wilbur, Wm. Sherman, John V. Hammett, C. E. Hammett, B. H. Ailman, B. Marsh, J. T. G. Brown, Wm. C. Cozzens, Josiah S. Munro and Benj. H. Tisdale.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors on the same day, the following Officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—George Engs, President; Charles Gyles, Treasurer; and B. B. HOWLAND, Sec'y.

### FIGS.

WHITE FIGS a first rate article Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, &c. at T. STACY JR'S Confectionary and variety store. March, 12.

### Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Building and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

### \$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 6th, 1842:—

William Rhodes, Tully D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbun, Caleb Harris and Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock, Ebenezer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) per mail, to the President and Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE FOWLER, Agent. WILLIAM RHODES, President. ALEX. O. PECK, Sec'y. American Insurance Co's Office, July 14, 1842.

### PERFUMERY.

A Great variety just received and for sale at the Variety Store of Jan. 29. T. STACY, Jr.

## Medicine.

### BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILL.

THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been more successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distension of the Stomach and Bowels, incipient Diarrhoea, colic, Jaundice, Flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sickhead ache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head, heartburn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find they are convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. As Dinner Pills they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates, and ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. As Full doses they are a highly efficacious and Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

TESTIMONIALS. From the mass of evidence published in favour of these pills, a few certificates are selected (as many as the limits of an advertisement will conveniently admit of) to show the character of the Pills as well as of the Proprietor, which last is deemed of some importance to establish confidence, at a time when the public are imposed on by so many ignorant and unprincipled imitators.

Duplin County, N.C. March 7, 1834.

To Dr John Beckwith: Dear Sir—I have with your permission used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practice ten years, and have thoroughly tested them in my own person; for you know I was much of a Dyspeptic and you will add, something of a hypochondriac, and have found them an invaluable remedy. My sickheadache is uniformly relieved by them. I feel the public should be made acquainted with their value and receive the benefits of a medicine calculated to do so much good, and to save them from the too common and unadvised use of mercurial preparations. Truly yours, ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.

The following Testimonial of the claim of these Pills to public patronage, has been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished. From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Lee D. D., Bishop of North Carolina. Raleigh, March 21 1835.

Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith of this city, and enjoyed his professional services I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of that public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for some time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

The above PILLS are for sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent. Newport, Dec. 18.

### Commissioners' and Executor's Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Portsmouth Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

RHODA SISSON.

late of Portsmouth single woman dec. and six months from this date being allowed by said Court for that purpose, we will meet at the late residence of the deceased on the 1st Saturday of February at 2 o'clock, P. M. to receive and examine the several claims of the creditors of said estate

Two's COCK, WM. SISSON, SAMUEL SISSON } Commrs

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to CATHERINE T. METCHER Ex'r. Portsmouth, Aug. 3.

### Mill-street Academy.

THE subscriber, respectfully tendering his thanks to the friends and patrons of this School, for the repeated proofs he has received of their favor, would inform them that the next term commenced on Monday, 18th of July, to continue 12 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches. \$6. do. " " Languages, \$8. Stationary will be furnished for a trifling sum if required.

No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of sickness.

J. S. GAY, Preceptor.

N. B. This school is adapted to young ladies or gentlemen who may wish to pursue any of the branches usually taught in similar institutions. Particular attention will be paid to such as may wish to fit themselves for teachers or to enter college. Also instruction given in Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, &c, either in school or at such times as may be convenient.

### Harvey Sessions

HAS a complete assortment of GOODS, and is weekly receiving spring articles from New York, all of which he will sell for CASH, or approved credit, as cheap as any flying or sitting bird in the town.

April 9.

### PARIS

Chene Gingham, a new and beautiful article, for sale at No. 132

July 23.

## Medicines.

### MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS,

### And PHENIX BITTERS.

### THE LIFE MEDICINES

recommends themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and cruelties constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidney and the bladder, and by this means the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the ordinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them through the veins, renews every part of the system and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines, have been the roughly tested and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Feverishness, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Stomach, scorbutic eruptions, and bad Complexions, eruptive Complaints, salivary, cloudy and other disagreeable complexion, salt rheum, erysipelas, common colds and influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful, so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients, is to be particular in taking the Life Medicine strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the result of a fair trial.

### MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL.

designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet edited by W. B. Moffat 375, Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevailing disease, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents.—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

### These Valuable Medicines are for sale

### R. J. TAYLOR'S

Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street, Newport, (R. I.)

Where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle.—Numerous Certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both may be there inspected. Newport, May 16, 1840.

### INDIAN BALSM OF LIVER WORT.

A COUGH is always Dangerous. In a changeable and severe climate, it is important to attend to COLDS, with which we are all more or less afflicted. If neglected too long, it is difficult to remove them, sometimes impossible, and confirmed consumption is the result. In all Lung complaints, Mr. S. O. Richardson's Indian Balsm of Liverwort is justly esteemed of infinite value. It has been used for eight or ten years with unparalleled success, and many individuals might named, who, but for its healing virtue, and renovating powers, would not be present now to testify to its efficacy.

THE above is for Sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Thams's-st.

### THE HAIR! THE HAIR!

NO better evidence is wanting to show the superiority of the Genuine Buffalo Oil, over the preparations, than a number of Druggists are endeavoring to imitate and foster their miserable imitations on the public, by genuine. Read advertisement. Beware of peakers.

Genuine Buffalo Oil is fast taking the place of all other articles to promote the growth, soften and beautify the Hair; its use gives it a softness that no other article does, and causes it to curl beautifully—by free use it will darken and give the hair a jetta gloss. It is highly perfumed and gives perfect satisfaction to all that have given a trial. You will observe the signature of the proprietor, "William Brown," also, "Buffalo Oil," printed on the bottle. In consequence of a counterfeit which has recently appeared, it is now for sale, I have been persuaded to obtain a new label engraved on copper, for which I have secured a copy right, entered according to act of Congress in 1839, in the clerk's office of the District Court of Massachusetts. Any infringement